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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 2. NO. 7657 PORTLAND, OR., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1884. FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

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The Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1884

MONEY IS A SUPPORT OF MONOPOLY.

Monopoly has always claimed vested rights which it holds as sacred. Immunity from criticism is one of them, and to support this claim it has now added a claim to the right to own the press. This is the interpretation of the attempt to assassinate the proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. That journal has been an able and steadfast opponent of the Spreckels sugar monopoly. It has attacked the Hawaiian treaty on which that monopoly has been built up, and has presented powerful reasons for the abrogation of it. It has criticised the methods of the sugar ring, through which the people of the Pacific Coast have been prevented from getting the benefits of cheap sugar, which should follow the admission of the Hawaiian product free of duty. It has shown how the sugar monopoly, in league with and obtaining profits with the railroad monopoly, has kept cents in sugars out of the markets of this coast, and has sold sugars as far east as Denver, Kansas City and even St. Louis, at lower rates than in San Francisco. In this bold and earnest work, which the *Chronicle* has kept up for years, it recently added an exposure of the manner in which Spreckels has been dealing with stockholders of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company, alleging that he and his son have been trying to "freeze out" all there was of value in the property of the company, with intent to leave to the stockholders only their worthless stock certificates; charging that this fraud had been consummated, and calling on the authorities to take steps for prosecution of the offenders under the criminal code. If the *Chronicle's* allegations are true it was its duty as a public journal to make them. If not true, the jury gave Spreckels an indisputable remedy; and as the *Chronicle* is a solvent newspaper he could proceed against it as well for recovery of damages as by criminal prosecution. Presumably the charges are true, else there would have been some other answer than an attempt to murder the proprietor of the paper. Monopoly is lawlessness. It is guilty on the violation of individual and of public rights, and its tendency is to the conclusion that he who criticises or resists it is an enemy whom it has a right, and is above the law, to "remove" out of its way.

It is the duty of the government to destroy this scoundrel monopoly. Its dastardly attempt to murder the proprietor of the *Carpichel* with, we trust, hasten its overthrow. Intrenched in the Hawaiian treaty, it takes from two to three millions of dollars a year out of the United States treasury and out of the pockets of the people of this coast. Its fetching specie is thrust into the sugar bowl of every family, and its rapacious hand works incessantly in the public cash box. Nearly two years ago the senate's committee on finance made a report which showed that in six years the treasury had lost $12,295,578, all of which had been swallowed by this monopoly, and that the loss was rapidly increasing with each succeeding year.

There are two ways in which this odious and oppressive monopoly may be destroyed. One is by abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty; the other by letting into our ports free of duty sugars from all parts of the world. The preferable method would be the second one. We should abolish the whole sugar duty, and thus cut off the main source of a redundant revenue, make an article of universal use cheap to the people, and get rid of the monopoly maintained on this coast through admission of sugars to Spreckles duty free. At the same time congress ought to make it impossible for the railroads to unite in the support of a monopoly in sugar or any other commodity. Without regulation of law the railroads have only to make a rate for transportation which shuts out the eastern supply, and then share with the monopoly thus erected on this coast the profits of the swindle practiced on the people. The states and territories cannot regulate or control these railways that reach through many states and territories. Only congress can do it, and congress ought to do it.

May THE OREGONIAN address a special word here to the delegation in congress from this state? Our senators and representative may render a great service by pressing for the admission of sugar duty free. They may take the lead if they will in the deliverance of this coast from an oppressive monopoly, and in the solution of the problem of reduction of the revenue. Will they do it? Make sugar free, and we shall soon have refineries here to supply our own trade and give us a great industry. Let us have free sugar and cheap sugar, and an end of the Spreckles monopoly!

Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar of Mississippi, late of the confederate states, but through the efficiency of the shot-gun ascendancy of the post-bellum days, and not unlike that they will break up the Solid South organization in Utah county, "Dog on it, for having given a negro a vote in 1875, and for the streets with the stuff that in every man in the city to be voters," has represented the sentiments of many, if not a majority, of the northern states in declining to pay to Mr. Lamar the million dollars which he claimed from the United States in payment for cotton destroyed at his plantation during the war. Mr. Lamar some years ago, finding the "tyranny of the United States insupportable, joined in a holy effort to overthrow it. He went on a hunt for his rights, made war vigorously and declared himself that he would put the despotic old government into its grave and stamp the dirt down on it. But the United States showed a great deal more vitality and power than he expected, and, much to his surprise, one morning it came along past his plantation, and finding a lot of cotton there, took possession of it. Mr. Lamar, who was a general in the confederate service, was not at home at the time. He had been making a number of journeys toward the north with other patriotic gentlemen, trying to capture Washington, or making incursions into Pennsylvania and destroying lives and property and levying tribute as they went. After Old Grant had settled with Mr. Lamar and his friends, that gentleman went back to his Mississippi plantation and found his cotton gone. He was very indignant, of course, but has smothered his wrath till this time. Now, since he and his friends have captured the government, he hastens to bring a suit to recover from the United States $100,000 for the cotton. No doubt he will keep at it till he gets the money. And the example will be followed by multitudes of Mr. Lamar's countrymen. Serves the United States right for its confusion in using Mr. Lamar.

Col. W. H. Hillyer favors the public with the statement, over his own name that "this is a monstrous assumption that one-half the people of this country are its most dangerous enemies." No one "assumes" this. But it is sufficiently known that a very large part of the people of this country have been its most dangerous enemies. And consequently there has been great objection to putting the government into the hands of a political party whose chief source of power is in these same old "enemies." Colonel Hillyer has been a "dangerous enemy" himself. Else how did he get his military title? But perhaps he feels very humble as to the past condition that, though an "enemy," he was not a "dangerous" one.

The freeholders in Genesee county, New York, who recently were empaneled to act on the petit jury lists

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The Oregonian.

DAILY—PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

BRIEF MENTION

The Sewing Machine Perfecting Press

PERSONAL

CITY NOTICES

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE

Christmas Presents.

Railroad Tickets

To-Day's Lunch and Dinner

WEST

Oregon Portland

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE MONTHS IMMIGRATION. During the past month a number of immigrants arriving have passed through the Northern Pacific with tickets to various points in the Willamette valley. By the steamer from Victoria on the 15th inst. there arrived 30 persons, and by the steamer from Victoria on the 17th inst. there arrived 30 persons, all of whom were destined for the Willamette valley. Many have settled upon the flowers, but only open lands. Large numbers have located in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys. Several colonies of 20 families each have located to make homes on small tracts of land. Many have settled in Tillamook county, and a number have located in Clatsop county. Many have come to this city, and will probably remain here. Mr. C. W. Hansen, a gentleman connected with the Immigration Bureau of the Northern Pacific, has been in this city for the past month, and will leave for the East in a few days. He will take with him a number of persons who have decided to settle in Oregon. Mr. Hansen has been very successful in his efforts to induce immigrants to settle in this State, and will probably be here for some time to come.

SECOND SENT TO THE ASYLUM. Mrs. Margaret Gallagher, who lives on Burnside street, between Fifth and Sixth, has been insane for about two years, and has been under the charge of Dr. Mallory. She was violent at times, and would destroy everything she could get hold of. Yesterday morning she was taken to the Asylum for the Insane at Salem. She was accompanied by her husband and Dr. Mallory. She was very violent, and had to be handcuffed. She was the second person sent to the Asylum from this city within a few days.

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COURT WITH CURIOUS CASE. A Chinaman whose name could be "Like Lot" was detected yesterday morning in carrying off a lot of beef stuff from the alleyway alongside of Central Market. He was obliged to take the offal as his plunder back to the place from whence it had been taken, and then he was treated to a walking down with a rope. It was a cold morning, and when the muzzle of the hose was gently inserted down the back of his neck and the water turned on the Mongolian groaned around as a cannon to all the bystanders. But his struggles were in vain, as two had hold of him and he was soon under the flowing stream, and it was not until he was thoroughly soaked that he was allowed to depart. There are a host of fun-loving fellows employed at and about the market, but they have some correct ideas on religious matters, and thought it would be better for the Chinaman to be baptized than to go to jail. The sidewalk for several blocks is he walked away looked as if a city sprinkling cart had gone along there, and if there is any virtue in water he is certainly cured of stealing.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—An arrest upon a criminal charge grew out of the row among hotel runners and expressmen on the east side Tuesday afternoon. Thomas Leonard, who is known among his fellows as the fighting runner of the St. Lawrence hotel, was arrested by Constable Grant on a warrant sworn out before Justice Greene by John Long, charging him with assaulting the latter with a pistol. Long, it is alleged, had a revolver loaded with powder and bullets. In his complaint that in the course of an altercation Leonard used indecent and abusive epithets toward his wife, and that Long, in defense of his wife, struck Leonard. Leonard, on the other hand, claims that a crowd of his enemies set him on, while a man by name unknown to Mr. Leonard, attacked and struck him, and when he started to give the fellow a beating they all came at him. Constable Grant says he found Leonard with his pistol drawn, and that he had to struggle with him before he could get it away from him. Leonard was arrested and locked up, and will probably be released on bail this morning.

DEATH OF BAILEY WELCH. Dr. Newton Welch, of this city, received a telegram from Dr. Welch, of Salem, Or., on Tuesday, announcing the death of his son, Bailey Welch, which occurred on Monday last. Bailey Welch was a young man of about 20 years of age, and was a student at the Willamette University, at Salem. He was taken sick with typhoid fever about two weeks ago, and his death was unexpected by his friends. The remains were taken to Salem for interment.

THE LOTTERY IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Returns from every County in Washington Territory on the vote for delegate to Congress, every Doughas County, namely, Lot would be sufficient enough for all practical purposes, but the vote is then incomplete. The official count will not be completed for some days. Mr. Allen, the present delegate, is confident of his election, which will take place on the 1st of December. When he went East Mr. Allen had a majority of 1,000 votes. The Walla Walla Statesman says that Mr. Allen's majority will be 1,500. The Statesman also says that Mr. Allen's majority will be 1,500. The Statesman also says that Mr. Allen's majority will be 1,500. The Statesman also

GENERAL NEWS.

Terrible Effects of the Drought in the South.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DYING.

The New Scottish-American Treaty—Hard Times in the Cities—Why Many Women Become Prostitutes—Interesting Special Items.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 24.—In addition to the terrible ravages of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, Virginia fever, etc., there is a frightful record of the ravages of so-called cerebro-spinal meningitis in the counties of southwestern Virginia and northeastern Kentucky. Meeting every day new victims, the list of deaths is constantly kept appalling, while the condition of the country is terrible in the extreme. No rain has fallen in the Canada coal and mountain regions, in which the infected district is situated, for four months, the drought suffering is only in the least degree of cases, but nothing of the nature of water for any purposes, save drinking, was obtainable. Cisterns were exhausted and springs were dry. Water for household purposes, especially in the neighborhood of Ansted, has not been had since the middle of August, but no actual suffering and no people reported till late in the end of September, when the necessity became so strongly laying for the most part fallen, the inhabitants were compelled, in order to obtain life, to obtain water for household purposes from what are known as "pocosin or mineral springs in the mountains, or from the small amount remaining in deep holes in the beds of creeks. A persistent use of this water soon developed a peculiar disease, as deadly as cholera in its nature, which has ever since raged with terrible fatality over half a dozen counties in the two states of Virginia and Kentucky. The loss of life thus far being variously estimated at from 100 to 800. Among children and adults will up in years the mortality has been greatest, but no class is exempt. In a number of cases, especially among the negroes of McLean's creek, a tributary of the Kanawha, and in the vicinity of Powell's cove, coupling into the Tennessee, entire families have perished, while in numerous others but one or two members of a household survive. Few recover from the disorder, some 60 to 80 per cent. of those attacked dying; this being accounted for by the fact that water is still unobtainable, and proper food and medical aid cannot be had. The drying up of the streams has necessitated the stoppage of numerous small grist mills in the mountainous valleys, and the population for the most part depends on the West Indies.

SALMON TAKE REMEDY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Special.—In having been reported that the salaries of policemen and city officials were soon to be reduced, your reporter interviewed L. M. Hoyt, who recently became the Republican candidate for mayor. He made the following statement: "All the jobbers will be cut. The salaries of lamplighters, roundsmen, doctors, etc., will be reduced. The salaries of lamplighters will be reduced from $1,000 to $900. The salaries of roundsmen will be reduced from $1,200 to $1,000. The salaries of doctors will be reduced from $1,500 to $1,200